## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Honorable, the General Assembly:

vened in the State of North Carolina to protect greater interests or meet greater responsibilities. Eighteen months ago, when the State entered into the war, which is now waging, all was life and buoyancy and excitement. The novelty of ple in support of our cause, not only rendered the course of the Legislature and the Executive easy. but actually preceded and marked it out. But the long continuance of the contest, the slaughter of our soldiers, the occupation of our territory by the enemy, the destruction of our homes, and the bleckaded condition of our coast, have reduced us our cause, which alone can sustain a revolution.

It now becomes the duty of you, the General Assembly, to set an example to your constituents of firmness, prudence, determination and energy; to correct the errors of the past, to provide for the exigencies of the future, and to use well and wisely the power vested in your body by the Constitution for the protection of our rights and liber-

The subject of first importance is the prosecution of the war, and the means of defending our State against the invasion of the enemy. The Legislature, by several acts in 1861, providedthat, in onse the Confederate Government should fail or neglect to provide for the detence of North Carolina, the Governor should be authorized to raise a certain number of troops for that purpose, and made appropriations of money for their support. Impressed with the defenceless condition of our eastern counties when I came into office. I had fully determined to avail myself of this authority, and would have proceeded at once to do so, but for the intervention of insurmountable difficulties. The principal of these was the conscript law passed by the Confederate Congress subsequent to the passage of the several acts referred to. By this law, as extended in its provisions a short time before the adjournment of Congress, all able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, became liable to enrollment as soldiers of the Confederate States. To raise an adequate force for State defence from our citizens beyond the age of forty five, and submit to this vast drain besides, I thought entirely impracticable. I hoped, too, that by aiding and assisting in the execution of the conscription law, I would be effectually providing for State defence. This reasonable hope has, I regret to say, been disappointed; and although North-Carolina has a greater extent of sea-coast given her for its defence.

everything necessary for the comfort of our army and our people-or to the suffering and ruin of its loyal, patriotic inhabitants. You are sufficiently informed in regard thereto. It is for you, therefore, to say, whether you will suffer our defences as heretofore, to remain exclusively in the hands of the Contederate authorities, or take steps to carry out the will of the last Legislature, and raise troops enough on State authority to strengthen the weak hand of the General Government on our

I unbesitatingly recommend the raising of at pitch their crops in the Spring.

This force, auxilliary to the Confederate troops. would probably be able to prevent an advance of the enemy into the interior, and while subsisting on the abundant supplies in our eastern counties, could benefit the whole State, by aiding in withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from exposed

Inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave labor to be employed on State defences, and my authority to force such labor may be ques- to supply them.

argent necessity shall arise as will justify it. Next to the defence of the State from the euemy in importance, is the defence of our people against extortion and starvation. Notwithstandour people, and a surplus for the use of the army. er been known. When this is considered, tospeculation and extortion seems to have seized the reach of the poor.

Flour, which if properly left to the laws of supply and demand could not have risen to more than double peace rates, can now be used only by

Everything has a tendency upward in the same preportion-leather, woolen cloth and cotton goods have been made the especial means of extortion. As if we were not sufficiently afflicted with the base and avaricious in our own midst. speculators from distant States swarm in the land. offering fabulous prices for everything they can buy. And in many instances, taking advantage of the patriotism of our people, they represent themselves as agents of the Government, purchascouldnot otherwise do. The supply of salt will, I hope, be sufficient, but this subject too needs legislative action. Dr. Worth, the salt commissioner appointed by the Convention, has been indusgreat quantity, owing to the difficulties which he to make about 4,000 pounds per week. has mentioned in his reports. His first works, at Morehead City, were taken by the enemy before next effort at Wilmington was successful in pro- tors by Gov. Clark and \$8000 by myself. ducing about 250 bushels per day, for some time per day. Nearly all of this made on private acfrom \$12 to \$20 per bushel.

My predecesser, Gov. Clark, also entered into Mordecai, Esqra., with Stewart, Buchanan & Co. of Saltville, Va, for the privilege of manufacturing 300,000 bushels of salt, and Mr. Woodfin was made Superintendant of the Works. With commendable energy he has pushed forward his undertaking, and there are now, as reported to

mon sense having taught us the danger of trying to force trade, which refuses to be governed by any but natural laws. All we can do is to aid these well established laws, as the skillful physician assists nature in the checking of disease .-Violent and forcible measures have long since been condemned by civilized statesmen, and could now only serve to dry up the sources of our industry, and lessen the productions of the country. Certainly a Legislature has never been con-The same remarks apply to seizures of private property for public use, which ought never to be resorted to except in extreme cases, and then only

as a temporary expedient. To provide against the possible suffering of the wives and children of our brave and self-denying our undertaking, and the enthusiasm of our peo- soldiers, I also respectfully recommend the purchasing and storing, at some safe point in the interior, of at least two bundred thousand bushels of corn and five hundred thousand pounds of pork, to be sold to them at rates sufficient to cover the cost, transportation, &c. It can now be bought in the Eastern counties at moderate prices, and is in danger of destruction by the enemy, if not to straits, and given rise to a class of evils, in the removed at an early day. Anticipating the nepresence of which ephemeral patriotism must perish, and the tinsel enthusiasm of novelty give er in a military point of view to have some sur-place to that stern and determined devotion to plus on hand, I have already ordered the building of the General Assembly, and the value be assessed of large cribs on the N. C. R. Road, and made in such modes as may be prescribed by law. Now, on a large scale.

I deem this a matter of the very highest impertance. Nothing would so cheer and encourage our soldiers in the discharge of duty, as to know that their State was providing for those at home dearer to them than life; and nothing would so dispirit and demoralize them as to know that those

dear ones were suffering.

Indeed, the soldier, shivering through the snows of the coming winter and offering his blood day by day for our defence, has a right to expect that his country will not permit his wife and little ones to cry in vain for bread; and while there is a morsel in the land it should be divided with them. I beg you, therefore, Gentlemen, to make such provisions as you may deem best in reference to the matter, and at as early a day as possible, and let the gratifying assurance go forth to the camps of our armies that the wives and children of our soldiers shall not suffer so long as their State has money or food to give them. I beg leave to call your attention to the great

and almost insurmountable difficulties encounter-

ed by the Quartermaster's Department in providing clothing, shoes, and blankets for our troops. During the administration of my predecessor, an arrangement was entered into (according to a resolution of the General Assembly) with the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate States, by which North Carolina was to receive the commutation clothing money of her troops and clothe and shoe them herself. And on our agreeing to sell the Confederate authorities all the surplus supplies that could be procured in the State, they out competition. This would have enabled the than any other State, she has had fewer troops and could have furnished to the Confederate in the legislation of 1782, ch. 8. States all that was to be had anyhow at reasonable | In order to meet the interest on the public debt, It is not necessary, gentlemen, that I should rates. But it was immediately violated. The and to make up the sum due from counties, where call your attention to the abounding wealth of country was soon, and is still, swarming with the tax cannot be collected on account of the upon our agents. This is expecially the case in amount of taxation. The great abundance of siderations: regard to shoes and leather. The consequence has money and consequent high prices of property been our troops could get only half supplies from Government, because of our agreement to furnish them ourselves. When a large portion of our army this fall by the accidents of battle and other causes lost their baggage, it was found impossible best course to be pursued, I published an appeal to our people in behalf of their brothers in the least ten regiments of reserves, to be accepted for field, and employed the militis officers for the colthree or four months, and dismissed in time to lection of articles donated or sold; and though the tax books, shall fal! below a certain sum. This of each county exceeding twelve held by them, to the response has been at once gratifying and patriotic, yet it is necessarily slow and uncertain; and I regret to say that the heroes of Boonshoro', Sharpspurg and other glorious fields, have suffered and are still suffering greatly for the want of of the Confederacy are allowed to compete with

leather beyond our borders, it will be impossible tioned by some, I would respectfully recommend I earnestly recommend an embargo upon this the propriety of the passing of an act where by article, as before mentioned. I am gratified that such authority may be vested in me, in case such I am able to state that the prospect of obtaining cotton cloths at reasonable rates, is better than it has been. The stockholders of the Rockfish manufacturing company, one of the largest and most enterprising in the State, have agreed to sell all ing the failure of the crops in the Western part | their productions at 75 per cent upon cost, the rate of the State, it is believed that there is within our sllowed by the exemption bill, which will reduce borders an abundance of grain for the supply of the price about one half; and some seven or eight other companies have intimated an intention of The lands heretofore devoted to cotton and tobac- following their proiseworthy example. We may co have been planted in corn very generally, and reasonably hope that most of the other mills in the crop of this essential product is perhaps larger the State can be induced to do likewise. The by many hundred thousand bushels than her ev. | woolen factories seem more incorrigible. Some of them when asked to furnish their goods at 75 gether with the immense crop of peas, potatoes, per cent. declined entirely, and others agree to do fruits, &c., there would seem to be little danger so by fixing enormous profits on the cost of the of any actual suffering among our people-nor raw material and then adding the 75 per cent. on would there be, could it all be properly distribu- the finished article, making their profits even ted and at reasonable prices. But the demon of greater than before. It is greatly to be regretted that the most useful and to be cherished instituupon nearly all sorts and conditions of men, and tions should put themselves in a position, which all the necessaries of life are fast getting beyond | will cause them to be execrated by our people on the return of peace. But as the free trade policy oppressed them in times of peace, so they seem determined to have no mcrcy upon us during the existence of the war. I recommend them to your tender mercies, gentlemen, and would respectfully suggest that you adopt such measures as may seem practicable for securing supplies to our own citizens first; and to reduce if possible the price of cotton yarn, which is so essential to supplying the

hand looms of our farmer's wives. In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention that nearly a year ago, a contract was made by my predecessor, under an act of the Legislature appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose, with Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, for the crection of ing for the army-thus obtaining what they powder mills. The money was expended, the mills erected and soon afterwards blown up and destroyed. Gov. Clark agreed to furnish them the means to start again; and under a new contract they have erected other mills and are now neartriously at work; but he has not produced a ly ready to begin operations on a scale sufficient

This, however, involved an expenditure of money beyond that appropriated by the act referred he had farely gotten them into operation. His to; \$12,000 having been advanced the contrac-

Of these sums, the money advanced by Gov. before they were interrupted by the yellow-fever, Clark is to be refunded in four equal annual in- of the suggestion would be of material advantage him into prison and permit him to languish there which has caused their temporary suspension .- | stalments, and that by me by reserving 10 per to its interests. As the pestilence has abated, they will of course | cont. of the payments (as they become due) on be immediately again put into operation. The powder to be furnished the State. The Confede- in regard to militia and to aiding the Conwhole amount made there by the State and pri- rate States will furnish the mills with about 3,000 federate authorities in enforcing their efforts to precedent dangerous and pernicious in the ex-

pounds of nitre per week. The department has contracted with manufaccount is bought by citizens of other States and curers in the State for about 300 new rifles per carried off for speculation, at prices ranging month, and arrangements have been made where- dience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, see but little good, but a vast tide of inflowing by, after the 1st of January, about 300 old rifles are found now entirely inadequate. Wishing to evil from these inordinate stretches of military and muskets out of repair will be rendered fit for spare our citizens the disagreeable spectacle of power which are fast disgracing us equally with a contract through N. W. Woodfin and Geo. W. service. And it is heped the department will soon be able to keep on hand a supply for five gather up delinquent conscripts, deserters and must needs cast off its freedom in every time of thousand men. A detailed report of the opera- absentees from the army without leave, I decided trouble will soon cast it off forever. Freedom

herewith appended. .

your anxious consideration. me by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, about 200 kettles in operation, making ment, about 200 kettles in operation, making the det of the State the Superintendant has made no official report to the Superintendant has made no official report to me of his operations and expenditures.

I recommend that your Honorable body shall lake immediate steps to prevent the exportation, the State of sait, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flur and potatoes—except for the array and by the regular agents of the government; and except when user agents of the government; and except when purchased by any county and corporate authoric methods agents and remainded to evade arrest by the should abide strictly by solve the destroy and our guide and shield in the sare one best who conceal them, feed them, and are enabled to evade arrest by the assistance of others who conceal them, feed them, and, in some cases, resist the officers in the distinct mode of others who conceal them, feed them, and, in some cases, resist the officers in the distinct made the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us; our deligation times of peace paid our guide and shield in the sare overlant of the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us; our deligation times of peace paid our project use and other shirking characters, have set the officers at the characters, have set the officers at the sail of the shirking characters, have set the officers at the shirking characters, have set of the shirking characters, have set the officers at the shirking characters, have set the officers at the shirking characters, have should abdies tricitly by series a purchased by any county and corporate authorities of our sister States, under such regulations as
treasury notes, and a third by getting from the
will amount to satisfactory proof that such articles

Confederate Government the sum due the State.

The design of the punishment of any one
fore, waited patiently for your assembling, conare for private use, or charitable distribution to Indeed, this sum, when received, ought to be ap- who shall aid and assist them, or in any majore fident that you would take proper steps to mainthe poor of such counties, towns, &c., and not for plied forthwith to the extinguishment of the debt prevent their recapture; and also to pune Militain the laws and preserve the rights of our people. isting contracts made by our citizens with citizens a part of the capital of the State debt, and ought of other States. This is all the remedy I can sugto be applied, when returned, towards the extinction of the State debt, and ought ties.

It also becomes my duty, also, to call your attention diers, shivering in their rage and plashing with their naked feet through the snows have already.

principles, therefore, of financial economy, the ed with the Aministration of Justice in the State. debt ought not to be allowed to grow any larger, remarks to make. There has been such a disturbance in the industrial pursuits of the country

have heard. cording to their value, and the values of both taxed alike: and that the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, on with power and majesty, strengthening, proor on their value in classes in respect to age, sex tecting and sustaining our people, as it ever will other preliminary arrangements for purchasing | while lands, even of the same qualities, but situate in different places, from their local and immovable character are properly assessed at different rates, because of their relative proximity to markets and for other substantial causes; and for such reasons the General Assembly itself can neither accurately value real estate, nor can do so by any general State commissioners, yet some steps may be taken towards equalizing the tax on slaves, which under the present mode of assessments, may be, and I understand is, various in many counties of the State, because of the different standard of valuation adopted by the owners and assessors. It is very desirable that the tax should be uniform, and I suggest as the most likely means to accomplish that object, the propriety of classifying slaves by their ages, or by sex and age, and affixing for two years the taxable value of each class. In consequence of the moveable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment which attends land : the State is, for all practical purposes, the same as in any other; and it is not difficult therefore to make the tax both equal and uniform by the classification of slaves in the manner already mentioned.

Under the discretionary powers vested by the Constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and distinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears to me that the legislative assessment, discreetly made, will conduce better than the present mode to a uniform taxation throughout the State. Each county is interested that the agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets on slaves, tends to equalize that on land, inasmuch and leave the State agents the whole field, with- as both species of property must be taxed alike on their respective values. A precedent for this mode State to clothe and shoe her troops comfortably, of taxing slaves, however imperfect, may be found

would. I think, enable the people to pay it cheerper cent. be laid upen the nett profits of all per-

shoes and clothing. Every possible exertion has surv notes should be issued, if it be possible to for this service a compensation of ninety dollars been made for their relief; but while the agents avoid it, as I think it would be better to pay fate. is given to be paid by the county in which the rest on our bonds than to further swell the volume ours, and speculators are allowed to carry our of paper in circulation.

The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1862 : \$ 14,812,005 00 Bonded debt, Temporary loans, Int. unp'd on Coupon bond debt. 432,005 45

" Temporary loans and Bonds without Coupons, Am't Treasury notes in circul'n, 3,136,550 50 \$ 20,983,361 01 Total.

Taxes rec'd from permanent sources for 1861, Taxes rec'd from permanent sources

The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts of counties in the possession of the ene-The deduction for the next year will be still greater, owing to his advance, the destruction

of property, &c. The report of the Board of

Claims on the subject of the finances is herewith transmitted. In view of the very great labor now imposed upon the Treasury Department and the variety of duties it embraces, I recommend the creation of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, to continue so long as may be deemed necessary, whose duty it shall be to investigate and settle all claims against the State, &c. When the term of the present Board of Claims shail expire, it will still be necessary to have some such an office in existence during the continuance of the war, and perhaps for many years after. Should it not be deemed advisable to establish the office of Auditor. then I recommend that the Board of Claims be continued, and authorized to hold short sessions

allowed to appoint a Treasurer, to take charge of by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with its own funds, with a salary to be fixed by the their accusers. I have laid their cases before his Board. This duty at present rests on the State | Excellency the President of the Confederate Treasurer, and the law requires him to keep the States, and when his reply is received you will be fund, and evidences of debt, &c., separate and apart from any other funds in his hands. The State reasons why they are denied a trial, it is duty could much more conveniently and effectually | due at least, that we should be informed of them. be performed by the Board's own officers. When I have not seen an official copy of the act, but the amount of this fund is considered, (the annual learn from the newspapers that Congress has condisbursements being double that of the whole State | ferred upon the President the power to suspen d Government two years ago,) with the further fact | the writ of habeas corpus in all cases of arrests that twice a reasonable salary of a Treasurer has | made by Confederate authority. If this be once been lost annually for want of some competent admitted, no man is safe from the power of one and proper officer to look after and collect the | individual. He could at pleasure, seize any citidebts of the Board, I feel assured that the adoption | zen of the State with or without excuse, throw

I beg leave to make certain suggestions see entrusted to any living man. To submit to

maintain the efficiency of our armies. tis laws for the punishment of offences, disobe- and solitary exception to the general rule, I can desired. Many others I have doubtless overlock-Confederate soldiers traversing the country to our Northern enemies. A free Republic that tions of the Adjutant General's department is to employ the militia for that purpose. In gen- cannot be embraced to-day and spurned to moreral, it has answered admirably, most of the offi- row: a steadfast and constant worship can alone The finances of the State will doubtless engage cers having displayed great zeal and efficiency in secure her countless blessings. Her chosen ingathering up rapidly all persons subject to mili- struments—the Constitution and the laws—were

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunif practicable to prevent it. And if the payment ning the land; and in the great abundance of of the entire amount of interest cannot be pro- military rulers and arbitrary authority, people vided for by taxation, as much at least, as possible | are beginning to forget that there is still such a ought to be so raised. In regard to the subject of thing in existence as civil law, which is the mastaxation, interesting at all times, and rendered | ter of us all. Though preeminently a conservadoubly so at this eventful crisis, I have but few tive and law-abiding people, our society is already beginning to suffer serious detriment from the violent and law-defying tendencies of the within a very recent period, that it is difficult for | times. Murder, arson, disregard of obligations, one, who may not at once have been present in all oppression and injustice, are more common in parts of the State, to fully realize it. You bring some districts than they have ever been known. with you this knowledge, and can better apply it | Not long since, as I am informed, a Confederate from what you have seen than from what I can officer refused to permit the execution of a writ recommend. I shall therefore venture but one of habeas corpus within his camp, issued by comsuggestion upon the subject, because of what I petent authority, and drove the officer with denunciations and abuse from his presence. It By ordinance No. 22 of June, 1861, which is should be our pride, as it is our duty and safety, now a part of the Constitution of the State, it is to show our enemies abroad and our law-breakers provided that land and slaves shall be taxed ac- at home, that the same glorious old common law which our fathers honored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity, is still moving

strengthen and sustain those who respect it. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, no doubt by the most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was in my judgment, to say the least of it, unwise in some of its provisions. That some reme dy ought to have been provided protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business for our defence, (if indeed an enlightened and patriotic public opinion had not already guaranteed that protection,) no one will question, and to this extent meets my approval. But the Courts themselves should be opened and the fountains of justice unsealed .-The criminal law especially should be diligently administered, for it has been wisely said that "the commission of crime is prevented more by the certainty than the severity of its punishment." Again, persons charged with crime and confined in prison, even if unlawfully convicted, cannot have their cases reviewed in a court of higher value of slave property at any one place in the juisdiction for many months, thus violating that sacred provision in our Declaration of Rights, which says "that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed." - I therefore recommend that the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior

Courts be restored. I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field should have his property protected from seizure under execution, there exists no valid reataxable value of slaves should be alike in all the son why, in the great plenteousness of money, counties, and whatever tends to equalize the tax and the high prices of property, any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts. I think it probable, that it might also exert a favorable influence on prices, if men were compelled to part with their surplus property to satisfy their

commend that our present circuits be re-arrang- | very bad repair, I recommend that the Revised ed, adding at least one additional circuit and Code be so amended that the age to be reached this threatened section of our State—filled with agents of the Confederate Government, stripping presence of the enemy, I recommend an increase another Judge thereof. The necessity for this bare our markets and putting enormous prices of at least twenty-five per cent. on the present change will be apparent from the following con- the roads, shall be fifty years instead of forty-five,

> Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of territory with a large amount of business .home, and nothing at all from the Confederate fully. I also recommend that a tax of twenty five The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and to some, two weeks sons who have, during the present year, speculated are allotted. According to existing statutes, the in the necessaries of life, such as corn, flour, ba- Judges are allowed an annual salary of nincteen con, pork, shoe, leather, cotton cloth and yarn | hundred and fitty dollars, with the proviso "that at once to replace it. Severely pressed as to the and woolen goods, and to be continued during the in all cases where a circuit of the Superior Courts next year or longer, if necessary; the proceeds to shall exceed twelve weeks, the Judges holding be applied to the support of wives and children or said Courts at any regular term shall be entitled widows of soldiers whose property, as listed on to a compensation of ninety dollars for the Court law; if properly enforced and guarded against be paid by the public treasurer on the first days false swearing, would be made to answer a valu- of January and July, in addition to their salary able purpose, and would be eminently just in its aforesaid, and each week in which a Court shall be held, shall be considered a term." Special I am clearly of the opinion that no more Trea- terms of the Superior Courts are also held, and Courtis held. Upon examination it will be found that the amounts thus paid for additional and ex-

tra Courts exceed the salary of a single Judge.

The fourth section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Code provides that "every Judge shall 2,550,449 00 produce a certificate of the Clerk of each county. of his having held the courts of the county according to law; and for every such certificate omitted to be produced, there shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred doflars. Portions of certain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impossible for the Judges to produce the required certificates. . It may be necessary, therefore, to modify this provision to have effect only its regular distribution, and do everything in

> The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth judicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of law and equity, my immediate predecessor, with | in their log houses and primitive academics, in the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary commission to first lesson be to read of our great struggle for the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, which will ex- civil and religious liberty-of the patriotism and pire at the end of your present session. It is sacrifices of our people, and the glorious bravery your duty to fill this vacancy permanently.

The office of Attorney General has been also vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins, entering the army and accepting an office under the Confederate States. There are also Solicitors to be elected for several of the Circuits.

There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences .-How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, but this much it becomes both you and me to know, in view of the oaths we take upon entering into quarterly, and their pay be arranged in proportion office, that they were not arrested by lawful process, and as citizens of North Carolina they are I also recommend that the Literary Board be entitled under the Constitution to a speedy trial informed thereof. Should there exist any grave without relief-a power that I am unwilling to treme. Among a people so united and fa thful to speak publicly, but which I will take pleasure in The ordinary penalties prescribed by our Mili- their cause as ours, where disloyalty is the rare

portage time to avoid any unnecessary conflict people.

field-some conflict of opinion existing in regard | even through the chronicles of our foes, excited thereto.

The right of the State authorities to commission the officers of the regiments orginally raised for the war, is not doubted. It is conceded by the ment at the feats of freemen struggling for their act of Congress of April 16th, 1862, known as the rights. Let us learn of them, and by zeal and Conscript Law. But the Confederate authorities | discretion displayed for the general good, show to twelve mouth's men, continued in service by this w, and also all regiments whatsoever, raised since it went into operation. And in both cases they have claimed to commission and appoint all regimental staff officers, even when they conceded to the Executive of the State the appointments of the officers of the line. Again, while appointing and commissioning field officers, the Secretary of War has declined to appoint the company officers. To remedy, if possible, this confusion and to aviod conflict, I called in person to see the President. who promised to take the opinion of his Attorney General on the subject at length. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing that opinion, and now lay the matter before you, and recommend you to take such steps as will preserve the rights and honor of the State. It may well be doubted if the officering of the whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State authority, as by strict reference to the Constitution they may be found to be in point of law, militia. It is mortifying to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers, and, in many cases, our own brave and war-worn Colonels are made to give place to Colonels from distant States, who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacant Brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say that we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have not, the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breakng down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reporting to me their intention to resign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is almost closed to our citizens. This is not right, and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our people at home.-We are willing that our soldiers should follow any General capable of leading them, but we contend that as a matter of sheer justice, our soldiers are entitled to receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance. I would also recommend that the existing pro-

hibition against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain be continued during the war .-There is no grain to spare for such purposes, and all the medical needs of the country and army can be abundantly supplied by the liquors made from the fruit crop. Should even the supply for the army fail, it cannot be doubted that it is much better for the soldier to go without spirits than that his wife and child should be without bread. I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false pretense of being government agents.

In order to keep the highways of the country in better condition, they having since the com-In this connection permit me to respectfully re- mer cement of the war been permitted to get in to enutie a man to exemption from working on

The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States' Senator from N. C., will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly. and it will be your duty to provide for filling the

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educational interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of my administration. Owing to the great drain upon the Treasury during the first year of the war, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to make only half the usual semi-annual distribution of the common school fund for the fall of 1861, and none at all for the spring of 1862. Feeling that this pressure had passed away, and that the matter was one of great importance to our people, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand dollars from the sum due for the back distribution, and resolved to add that amount each spring and fall, until the whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes .-Should there really exists a serious design on the part of any one to do this, which I hardly think probable, I earnestly hope you will promptly deits abstraction would be an absolute robbery of the poor children of the State. On the contrary, it should be your duty to carefully-preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provisions for your power to educate the rising youth of the country. While war is desolating our coast, and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled the mountains and on the plains, and let their of their fathers and brothers upon the bloodstained fields of the South. It is of the very high est importance that the war should not carry away everything useful and civilized in the land, and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed. with the importance of this matter than the able and worthy superintendent of common schools. who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or misfortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure, is due the keeping alive of the interests of the people in the well-doing of the schools during these times of trouble. Our time-honored old University, though thinned, as have been our mate schools everywhere by the patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in tull operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they have a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times

Both of the Asylums in this city are prospering under the present efficient management-a great charity to our people and a credit to the State. Of our internal improvement system, I deem it unnecessary to make any mention. Since my introduction to office, I have received no efficial reports or information as to the condition or wants of any of the public works requiring legislative action. Should anything of this nature be brought to my attention, I shall lay it before you in a special message,

In addition to the matters herein brought to nature about which it is not deemed prudent to explaining or discussing verbally with you when ed-for which, as well as for the hasty preparation and disconnected form of this instrument, I beg that my recent inauguration into office, and the many heavy drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to urge

upon you the vist importance of bringing forth

all the powers and resources of the State for the common dotense of our country and our cause .-The two great dangers we have to meet will be | 2

it of the people which tyrants cannot subdue. On this depends all. So long as they continue harmonious, willing, self-sacrificing, the united armies of this continent may be hurled against us in vain; with such a country and such a people

the wondering admiration of the world, and great Génerals and brave people beyond the dis-tant waters of the sea stand aghast with astonishclaim the right to commission the regiments of the world that we are worthy to preside over these gallant and patriotic men.

Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all, require to be done promptly. This is especially the case in regard to the raising of troops for State defence, and to laying an embargo upon the necessaries of life referred to.

Remember, lastly, that you are laboring for the very salvation of our people. The bitter cup that our captured cities and districts have had to drink, shows us, alas! too plainly, the mercy we are to expect if our Abolition foes should overcome us. In the bitterness of their baffled rage they have even shown a determination to re-enact the horrors of St. Domingo, and to let loose the hellish passions of servile insurrection to revel in the desolation of our homes. The people of the next generation will bless the memory of those who, whether in the field or the counsel, helped to rescue their country from these horrors,-Let us labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God attend our soldiers and our statesmen, who are struggling to defend a noble people and a noble cause.

Z. B. VANCE. Executive Department, Nov. 17th, 1862,

Ordinances and Resolutions

N. CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

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and offers for sale 500 extra copies of the Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the North Carolina State Convention. As the Convention only had 500 copies printed, it is expected that the extra number he has printed will be quickly disposed of, and, therefore, those wishing to procure copies would do well to order them at once. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

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For sale also at the Bookstores of HENRY I TURNER and W. L. POMEROY. ATORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY .- At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Ingrance Company, held on the 14th January, 1862, the follow ing persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year :

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. P. Battle, George Little, James M. Tuwles, James E. Hoyt, Washington, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern. Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Edenton. George W. Charles, Elizabeth City! Jos Ramsay, Plymouth. J. W. Harrell, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte. Samuel Watkins, Milton. A. W. Steel, Fayettevilla. Joseph White, Anson county Josh. Bener, Salem. A. P. Summy, Asheville, OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY T. H. Selby, President. Henry D. Turner, Vice do. John H. Bryan, Attorney. Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer T. H. Selby, ex-officio, John R. Williams, Ex. Committee.

C. W. D. Hutchings, This Company has been in successful operation over 13 years, and continues to take risks upon all plasses of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms,-Its Policies now cover property amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .-- OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C .- THIS COMPANY takes risks upon ail healthy lives between the ages of 14 and 60 years-for one year, for seven years, or feat it. This small sum could add but little to for life -the assurers for life participating in the prothe vest amount required to conduct the war, and | fits of the Company. Slaves between the ages of 10 and and 60 years, are insured for one or five years, for

two-thirds their market value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented. DIRECTORS FOR 1861 AND 1862.

Charles E. Johnson. Ww. H. Jones, Wm. W. Holden, H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescud, K. P. Battle, W. S. Mason. Wm. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, Everard Hall, Rich'd H. Battle.

OFFICERS. Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President. W. W. Holden, Vice President. H. W. Husted, Attorney. Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer. R. H. Battle, Secretary. W. H. McKee, Medical Examiner. W. H. McKee, Executive Committee

Charles B. Root, Q. Busbee, For further information, the public is referred the pamphlets and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Address Agencies.

R. H. BATTLE, Secy. Raleigh, Jan. 8th, 1862.

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ederacy. 1500 yards very fine Lustre. 10 pieces Black Satin and 5 pieces White. Satin for Bonnets. Clothing of all kinds.

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